Craig Amendment #1

This amendment includes Senate passed energy bill, H.R. 6, provisions to reduce our dependence on foreign oil through the greater domestic production of clean fuels and advanced technologies, all of which emit less carbon than traditional fuels, along with a number of efficiency and carbon sequestration measures. This amendment increases the Renewable Fuels Standard provisions requirement from a 20 percent to a 50 percent reduction in lifecycle green house gas emissions compared to gasoline.

Craig Amendment #2

This amendment encompasses forestry amendments 3 through 8.

Craig Amendment #3

This amendment improves the definition of additionality so that it accurately defines the term as it relates to biological sequestration.

Craig Amendment #4

This amendment modifies the provision related to categories of eligible domestic agriculture and forestry offset projects. Specifically, it changes the requirement that forest management practices have to increase forest stand volume to require that forests are sustainably managed and result in an increase of carbon sequestration. This includes long lived wood products and wood stored in landfills (in accordance with the Energy Policy Act of 1992).

Craig Amendment #5

This amendment allows the Secretary of Agriculture to use the guidelines established by section 1605(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992. Basically, provides measurement tools for the USDA.

Craig Amendment #6

This amendment modifies a provision related to subtracting leakage from reductions in greenhouse gas emissions or increases in sequestration. This amendment allows for leakage subtractions, with an exception for forests managed under a third party certification system.

Craig Amendment #7

This amendment modifies the provision related to Additionality Determination and Baseline Estimation. The Lieberman-Warner language uses a comparison of similar lands as a method to determine additionality and baseline. The implementation of such a comparison would be overly complex and burdensome to the implementing agency.

Rather, this amendment would provide the measurement tools that have already been established by the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Craig Amendment #8

This amendment pertains to the provisions related to the tracking of reversal and partial reversal of carbon sequestration projects. It ensures that reversal certification is required only for biological sequestration projects when land is sold and the offset is not transferred.

Craig Amendment #9

This amendment provides for greenhouse gas reductions through wildfire mitigation of Federal and public lands. It allows, but does not mandate, the Forest Service and Department of Interior to reduce hazardous fuels, and it encourages prompt reforestation.

Craig Amendment #10

This amendment modifies the report to be submitted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture related to agricultural and forestry greenhouse gas management research. This amendment asks that the report address the manner in which harvested wood products and hazardous fuel reductions should be valued and allotted.

Craig Amendment #11

This amendment makes a technical correction to Title II.

Craig Amendment #12

This amendment makes a technical correction to Section 2202.

Craig Amendment #13

This amendment makes a technical correction to Section 6001.

Craig Amendment #14

This amendment makes a technical correction to Title IV.

Craig Amendment #15

This amendment makes a technical correction to Section 4101.

Craig Amendment #16

This amendment makes a technical correction to Section 7001.

Craig Amendment #17

This amendment makes a technical correction to Title VI.

Craig Amendment #18

This amendment makes a technical correction to Section 5102.

Craig Amendment #19

This amendment makes a technical correction to Title VIII.

Craig Amendment #20

This amendment makes a technical correction to Section 5202.

Craig Amendment #21

This amendment will include the Senate-passed Renewable Fuel Standard, from H.R. 6, requiring 36 billion gallons of ethanol to be used in the U.S. by 2022, of which 21 billion would come from advanced biofuels such as cellulosic ethanol. The "Clean Fuel Standard" requires that renewable fuels achieve at least a 50 percent reduction (increased from 20 percent) in lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions compared to the baseline lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions.

Craig Amendment #22

This amendment would include the Senate Renewable Fuel Standard compromise, requiring 36 billion gallons of ethanol to be used in the U.S. by 2022, of which 21 billion would come from advanced biofuels such as cellulosic ethanol. This amendment "Clean Fuel Standard" requires that renewable fuels achieve at least a 50 percent reduction (increased from 20 percent) in lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions compared to the baseline lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions from gasoline.

Craig Amendment #23

This amendment requires DOE to study and perform an assessment of advanced technologies and their inclusion in an overall carbon management plan. The advanced technologies to be studied include process heat from nuclear power and its potential to diversify energy resources away from natural gas and fossil fuels.

Craig Amendment #24

This amendment provides off-ramps requiring the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to certify with a 90 percent degree of confidence that S. 2191 will result in a global

temperature reduction of at least 0.5 degrees Celsius. The Administrator must certify that the cost of the Bill will not exceed a ratio of $10 trillion in reduced U.S. Gross Domestic Product per degree of globally averaged temperature avoided by 2050, and China and India must adopt similar measures within 10 years of enactment of S. 2191 or the Bill will cease to be in effect.

Craig Amendment #25

This amendment sets aside a percentage of Sustainable Energy Technology Deployment funds for grants and financial incentives for increasing volumes of cellulosic biomass that can be sustainably harvested for cellulosic ethanol production. It also prioritizes deployment of ethanol production processes that reduce greenhouse gas emissions more than 55 percent over conventional gasoline.

Craig Amendment #26

This amendment provides a Federal Clean Portfolio Standard (CPS), as debated as an amendment to H.R. 6 the Senate Energy Bill, requiring 20 percent of the nation's electricity generation to come from advanced clean sources such as: nuclear power, clean coal with sequestration, hydro-power, efficiency, and renewable sources by 2020.

Craig Amendment #27

This amendment includes a zero or low-carbon generation source definition for advanced nuclear power plants, such as the Next Generation Nuclear Plant (NGNP), operating at high temperatures that enable the technology to offer clean energy solutions to more than just the electric industry. NGNP is designed to produce significant quantities of process heat that can be used to diversify energy supply away from costlier, carbon emitting fuels. In order to qualify, the heat source must replace carbon intensive energy resources.

Craig Amendment #28

This amendment, identical to S. 37, includes provisions that assist in the licensing, construction, and operation of the Yucca Mountain repository for the permanent disposal of spent nuclear fuel. More than 100 new reactors may be required to meet the requirements of S. 2191. This amendment allows for the safe disposal of spent nuclear fuel and offers certainty for developers of future reactors.

Craig Amendment #29

This amendment creates a Climate Change Research Fund which will allow grants to be awarded by the Secretary of Energy to Institutes of Higher Education to build facilities or fund research into the causes and solutions for climate change and into promising technologies to mitigate or eliminate the effects of climate change on human beings and wildlife. The amendment would improve funding for basic research on climate issues.

Craig Amendment #30

This amendment requires the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the EPA, DOE, DOI, and heads of other relevant agencies, to conduct a study of carbon sequestration and methane and nitrous oxide emissions from terrestrial ecosystems. It specifically asks for carbon sequestration capacity of relevant terrestrial ecosystems, a national inventory of covered greenhouse gas sources and sinks, and an estimate of the willingness of greenhouse gas emitters to pay for sequestration for designated terrestrial ecosystems.

Craig Amendment #31

This amendment limits the expenditure of funds authorized in this bill to adaptation activities that can be exclusively and definitely attributable to anthropogenic climate change.

Craig Amendment #32

This amendment creates a new Department of Commerce program that funds new infrastructure for states, local governments, and Indian tribes. If a finding is needed, it would be based on the cost and need for adaptation to aid humans, besides just wildlife, with the physical impacts of climate-related change.

Craig Amendment #33

This amendment adds "advanced nuclear power" into the Bills' definition of zero or low carbon generation.

Craig Amendment #34

This amendment establishes an International Climate Data Registry with specific requirements for the certification of information included in the registry. This will allow the scientific and policy communities to "speak" a common and defined language. For example, climate modelers can state the proxies they are using. It will allow better evaluation of climate model results and provide more confidence in their results.

Craig Amendment #35

This amendment encourages the co-location of CO2 pipelines from CTL plants in areas already committed to public utility, slurry and transportation use. Underlying environmental requirements in these corridors have been met by the existing use. These corridors should be relied upon to immediately encourage the collocation of CO2 pipelines to swiftly reduce ghg emissions. Redundant permitting for a CO2 pipeline in these locations is time-consuming and a deterrent where the underlying environmental, health and safety regulations have been addressed by the pre-existing commitment of such a corridor.

Craig Amendment #36

This amendment opens up the Eastern Gulf portion of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) to natural gas production, reducing greenhouse gas emissions by more than 100 million metric tons per year through the greater availability of cleaner burning natural gas for the southeast and offsetting reliance on foreign LNG due to fuel switching.

Craig Amendment #37

This amendment requires the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol by the United States prior to enactment of S. 2191.

Craig Amendment #38

This amendment has the effect that the Act is only triggered upon a determination by the President or his designee that it will not lead to reduced employment in the United States.

Craig Amendment #39

This amendment requires that all actions by the Carbon Market Efficiency Board be approved by the Federal Reserve Board to avoid economic volatility.

Craig Amendment #40

This amendment clarifies that the $25,000 per day fine will not apply to violations for incomplete data for periods prior to a statutory or regulatory requirement that such data exist.

Craig Amendment #41

This amendment prevents economic harm by setting an interim ceiling (safety valve) on allowance prices to include an upper limit on the price of allowances.

Craig Amendment #42

This amendment clarifies that the term “facility” in Section 4 does not include movement of coal via train.

Craig Amendment #43

This amendment strikes the requirement in 2603 to reduce the number of members on the Carbon Market Efficiency Board.

Craig Amendment #44

This amendment strikes provisions creating the Carbon Market Efficiency Board.

Amendment #45

This amendment increases weatherization assistance from 25 percent to 50 percent and decreases by a corresponding amount assistance to energy generation that is not zero or low emitting.

Craig Amendment #46

This amendment establishes a schedule according to which the NRC must issue licenses for new nuclear plants to support 117 Gigawatts of new nuclear capacity by 2030, in accordance with modeling by the Clean Air Task Force. If the NRC fails to meet the schedule, then reduction in the allowances issued under Section 1201 will be frozen, and not reduced further, until the NRC comes back into compliance with the schedule.